

2. Resolved, That we repose entire confidence in the patriotism, talents and integrity of RICHARD RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania; and that, at the next election, we will support him for the office of Vice-President of the U. States.

3. Resolved, That we have the most undoubted confidence in the well tried services, prominent talents, and distinguished patriotism of HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State; and that we view the efforts made by a factious opposition to impair his well merited standing, with unequalled disapprobation.

The Committee recommended the following names to compose the Administration Electoral Ticket, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

James G. Birney, of Madison County,
Col. Geo. Coulter, of Lauderdale County,
Dr. J. R. Witherspoon, of Greene County,
James Dellet, of Monroe County,
Hon. Anderson Crenshaw, of Butler County.

On motion, it was ordered that a "Central Corresponding Committee" be appointed to frame an Address, recommending the above Ticket to the electors of Alabama; and to notify the gentlemen named on the electoral ticket, of their nomination; and that it be the duty of said Committee to supply any deficiencies which may occur in said ticket, and to carry on all necessary correspondence; whereupon, the following persons were selected to serve on the Committee, viz:

Doct. John Marrett, Doct. R. G. Christopher, William S. Chapman, Esq. William J. Van De Graffe, Doct. Franklin Shaw, Doct. William Jones, Rev. James Hill-house.

JOHN N. WITHERSPOON, Chairman.
FRANKLIN ROBINSON, Secretary.

Resolved, That the Miscellaneous Herald, Tuscaloosa Sentinel, Mobile Register, Southern Advocate, Knoxville Enquirer, National Intelligencer, Richmond Whig and New York American, be requested to give the above our insertion.

Mr. Clay's Health.—The rumors and publications on the subject of Mr. Clay's health have naturally excited much solicitude among his friends. Participating in this feeling, we have sought for the truth where it was to be found, and we are pleased to have it in our power to lay before our readers the information contained in the following letter from his medical advisers.

(Kentucky Reporter.)

DEAR SIR:—It is our conviction from the most deliberate examination of your case, that your present ill health, wholly independent of any organic derangement, is the gradual effect of sedentary habits, and too long continued application to the arduous duties of your official station.

Entertaining such an impression, it appears to us, that little more is required for your speedy and entire recovery than a temporary escape from the influence of these causes, aided by a strict adherence to properly regulated regimen.

As essential to the success of every other suggestion on our part, we must therefore insist on a suspension, as soon as it can be done with any sort of convenience, of your present engagements, and that a lengthened journey be pursued leisurely through some healthy region of country, as little exposed as possible to all undue excitement.

It is natural for us to suspect from the political character of the times, and the generous devotion of your friends, that occasions may arise to call you in social entertainments, and the delivery of formal addresses. Every temptation of the kind we trust will be resolutely resisted, however ingracious may seem the refusal, since such indulgences would not fail to lead to the worst consequences, utterly frustrative of our plan of cure.

As you cannot immediately enter on the proposed journey, we do strenuously recommend to you as the best substitute for it, to appropriate daily several hours of the interval that may elapse, to exercise and recreative amusements. Equally have your mind and body been overworked, and while the one is to be recruited by agreeable relaxation, the other should be fortified by active exertion.

Concerning diet, the avoidance of exposure to cold, and the use of medicine, we have nothing to add to the verbal instructions given to you.

Continue this course unremittingly for six or eight weeks, and we can pretty confidently assure you of the restoration of health, in which result, no one will more sincerely rejoice than ourselves.

With our best wishes we are, dear sir,
yours most truly and respectfully,
PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK,
N. CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, May 11th, 1823.

From the Frankfort Commentator.

The records of Fayette county have been carefully searched, to find facts which might be used to the injury of Henry Clay. No record of his having been indicted, arraigned and tried as a criminal, for stabbing a man upon the public highways, has been found. No traces of his dealings in human flesh, as a negro trader, as a buyer and seller of christian men and christian women, have been discovered. The records contain no evidence of any swindling and speculations, devised and executed by him. But certain mortgages made at a time when the price of slaves was high, and for which Mr. Clay had become surety for some family connexions, had unexpectedly devolved upon him, have been laid hold of, and held up to the public gaze, in order to injure the private credit of Mr. Clay, increase his supposed difficulties, indirectly affect his public character, and impair his usefulness.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE MICE IN COUNCIL.
In a certain village, there lived several communities of mice, who, for their more perfect protection, agreed to invest their right of government in a large mastiff, he having the right to make and adjust laws for the general welfare of the community, and to regulate the peace of the land. For a long time, this course of things answered well; the mice daily gained new accessions of strength, in the shape of territory and population, and with the aid of the mastiff, were enabled to protect themselves from the jaws of their enemies—the cats. Amidst all the bickering and dissensions of the contending political parties, the mastiff preserved the same wise and liberal policy that he began with. It happened, however, that some serious wars so much worried by the attacks of foreigners, that they petitioned the dog to grant them additional protection. Seeing that a majority were for it, he granted the measure. This community at the South clamored violently at the measure, alleging that it was wholly unconstitutional.

An old foreign mouse, who had tried his coat more than once, and who had but lately forced himself into the colony, called a meeting at his hole, which was attended by none but young mice, that had been taught to consider his dictum the law.

At this meeting, it was unanimously
"Resolved, That no mouse present, would eat any cheese manufactured north of the dog's kennel."

Another meeting was held by a different party, who had the temerity to propose violent resistance to the mastiff. This resolution passed like the former, with a flourish of trumpets. One other mouse, however, declined voting on the ground that he had considered the matter thoroughly, and was of opinion, from the long experience of his jaws, and the size of his teeth, that talking about and passing resolutions, was all that could be done.

The greater body of the brethren mice looked upon the measure as one of those political evils, from which no government was free, and one which should be borne with if it could be constitutionally and successfully resisted.

Other members of the opposition held meetings at various holes, but it was concluded to let the administration jog on unmolested, and all. Some considered, when the operation of the law was experienced, it was found that the dog had taken the right course, and his administration went on, depending upon his popularity to all parties. The northern mice were again excited, it being found that internal war to have arisen from the effects of either dust or mould.

GAY.

General Lott, on the 13th May presented a proposition to the Chamber of Deputies, the object of which was to request the King to require the National Assembly.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, of June 25

A good deal has been said in this city within a few days past, on the subject of the seizure of the brig Ann-Eliza Jane at Port au Prince, in consequence of her having a quantity of counterfeit coin on board. The subject was first mentioned in the Commercial Advertiser, though the names of the parties implicated were not published. This publication was followed by an article signed Jeremiah Hamilton, a colored man living in this city, who stated that he went out in the Ann-Eliza Jane, it would seem, as a sort of supercargo, and upon discovery and seizure of the vessel he made his escape from the island, and had arrived here. He, however, did not give up the names of the persons concerned, alleging as a reason, the injury they would sustain in their characters. The Ann-Eliza Jane was commanded by a Capt. Davis of Boston, who has returned, and on Monday of the present week, made the following affidavit of the concern that he had in the transaction, and of the facts which fell within his knowledge.

City and County of New York, ss.

Elisha T. Davis, of the city of Boston, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that on the 24th day of January last past, he was engaged by Jeremiah Hamilton, to take command of the brig Ann-Eliza Jane, on a voyage from this port to Port au Prince. The owner of the vessel was Paul R. Jehovitch, of the city of New York, who advanced deponent fifty dollars on the 8th day of February, for his first month's wages. The cargo of the vessel consisted of provisions. The vessel sailed on the 10th day of February. Jeremiah Hamilton went out in her, and called himself owner of the vessel. She arrived on the 27th February, in the harbor of Port au Prince, and on the 28th day of the same month commenced unloading, which was finished on the 3d March. There was no commercial agent there at the time, in consequence of which the deponent retained his register. Jeremiah Hamilton came on board every evening. On the 5th March, in the afternoon, General Labou and a Captain, and carried on board the brig. A search was then made by the guard, and sixteen hundred spurious quarter dollars were found by the rudder head, and sixteen hundred in one of the lockers in the cabin, where the steward had been in the habit of putting plates and dishes. After further search in the hold of the vessel, the deponent was taken ashore and carried to the house of Gen. Labou, who counted the money, and found it to be spurious. Deponent was then ordered on board the vessel again, under the guard who remained. On the 8th of March, a guard came from the Commissary of Government, and demanded all the vessel's papers. Deponent gave up all the papers except the register, which he was bound to return to the Custom House on his return to New-York. He concealed it, and told them he did not know where it was. For several days successively a soldier came from the Commissary of Government with a note demanding the register, which he continued to refuse to deliver. The consignes, Messrs. Squire and Albaret, advised deponent, if he had the register, not to deliver it up.

On or about the 12th March, deponent was put into confinement, on account of his refusal to comply with this request, from which he was released at the expiration of ten days. Deponent had not heard or seen anything of Jeremiah Hamilton from the 5th of March. By direction of Mr. Squire and Albaret, he remained at Port au Prince, before the owner of the brig, and entered a protest before a notary, against the Government, for detaining the vessel and cargo. Towards the latter end of March, a sentence was passed in one of the Haytien Courts, condemning the said Jeremiah Hamilton to be shot wherever he might be taken up, in any part of the Island of St. Domingo. On the 5th of May, after an adjournment of the cause and long proceedings, the vessel was condemned, and the cargo sequestered for five years, to be given up during that time, if claimed in person by Jeremiah Hamilton, to him or to his heirs. By the decree, Squire and Albaret were also ordered to pay into the treasury the first cost of the cargo, to be lodged there for safe keeping. Deponent sailed from Port au Prince on the 15th day of May, in the brig Gleaner, as a passenger. He brought with him copies officially certified of all the proceedings relating to the vessel and cargo, in the Haytien Courts. He gave them to Mr. Jehovitch who retained all of them, except the sentence of Jeremiah Hamilton. During the trial of Mr. Jehovitch in the Circuit Court about two weeks ago, deponent showed the certified copy of the sentence against Hamilton to Mr. Betts, who made extracts from it, and returned it to deponent. On Friday last, deponent gave it to the said Jeremiah Hamilton, on condition that he should pay him the cost for obtaining it from the office at Port au Prince.

ELISHA T. DAVIS.

Sworn this 23d day of June, 1823.

A. D. 1823, before me,

ROBERT C. SANDS, Notary Public.

The editor of the Commercial Advertiser also states the following facts:—

The Captain also states the following particulars, as having been committed to him by Jeremiah Hamilton and others. By an agreement between Mr. Jehovitch and Hamilton, the vessel was to be transferred to the latter on Hamilton's paying the consignes at Port au Prince what the vessel cost here. Two hundred dollars, in spurious quarters, were brought up in a bucket by diving under the vessel. They had been thrown from the stern windows by Hamilton. He was disguised in a boat, for several days, having employed two men to row him about in the river under pretence of fishing, until the New York vessel in which he returned took him on board. The first detection of the coin was in the counting house of Messrs. Squire and Albaret, by a clerk who was counting over a deposit made by Hamilton.

Hamilton himself stated to us on Friday, that he carried out with him in his trunk 5000 dollars of the coin, for getting rid of which he was to receive two thousand dollars. He mentioned that the business was frequently carried on, and that a man named Lewis had been engaged in it very often as an agent for employers here. We learn from a merchant of the highest respectability, that he has reason to believe a great deal of spurious coin has been sent to Hayti, which was manufactured here, and that the character of our merchants is suffering in consequence. He also mentioned that counterfeit paper bills to an immense amount have likewise been sent there, with which the island was deluged; so that the government were obliged to call in their own emissions.

If this is a true history, we can conceive of no justification for such a traffic as this, unless it is that the island is provided with coin governed by blacks, and it is of no importance how money is obtained. If the facts are correctly related, in our opinion, whoever may be concerned in it, it is a most disgraceful and heinous affair, and it is to be hoped that the exposure of it will at least put an end to the business, if it does not bring the offenders to merited punishment.

Foreign News.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

New York, June 25.—The ship Sully, Capt. R. G. May, arrived last evening from Havre, bringing Paris papers of the 15th May.—There is little additional news by this arrival from the seat of war. Up to the 5th of May, no information of the passage of the Pruth had reached Vienna; but the Gazette de France of the 14th says:—

"The Russian armies have crossed the Pruth—they will cross the Danube, and are now in full march for Constantinople. Instead of 30,000 men, who would have been sufficient to invade Wallachia and Moldavia, 230,000 are in motion. The Black Sea is covered with vessels. Odessa is filled with provisions and warlike implements. The army is unshattered, and at the head quarters of the Russian Commander-in-Chief alone must the Turks acknowledge their submission to the Treaty of Ackerman, to the Treaty of the 6th July, and to the promise of paying the expense of the war, if they wish to arrest the torrents which threaten to overwhelm them."

Accounts from Bucharest of the 23d April, state, that according to advices from the Russian frontiers, the entry of the Russian troops would be retarded for some days.—Constantinople dates to the 15th, say, that the Seraskier had sent for Chumalea, and that the Grand Vizier would soon follow him. The Turks on the borders of the Danube were as tranquil as in time of peace.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor of Russia passed through Riga on the 23d of April on his way to Warsaw.

A letter of recent date from Constantinople says:—The persecution against the Armenians having commenced, but the victims entreated them to abandon them to their fate. The women themselves urge the men not to take any humiliating step. Hassan Pacha, who had always conducted himself well towards the people, accepted from them a present of 220,000 piastres, which was offered him by the Christians that remained in the capital; but no sooner had he received the money, than he remitted it to the Sultan, to be employed in the purchase of war stores, &c. Six thousand men of cavalry troops have just set out for Silistria."

The following intelligence from Smyrna is of the 3d of April:—"We understand that such vessels, coming from Alexandria, as cannot prove that they are solely destined to take on board Ibrahim's troops, to carry them back to Egypt, are no longer allowed to touch at the Morea."

The French and English Armies, in conjunction with Count Capo d'Istria, have given orders for the blockade of all ports of the Peninsula occupied by the Turks and Egyptians."

Extract of a letter from Toulon, May 6. There are now in the Mediterranean 32 ships of war of all descriptions, without counting schooners, viz: 6 vessels of the line, 19 frigates, 22 corvettes, 6 ammunition vessels, and 34 brigs. The companies of these vessels amount in all to 17,000 men. The ammunition brig Veauve sails to-morrow for Mahon, with 40,000 rations of provisions; and will bring back Rear Admiral Collet, whose health has suffered severely for twelve months past, during the time he has been stationed before Algiers."

Extract of a private letter of the 23d ult. from Leghorn.

"Several vessels have arrived at this port from Malta in seven days. The Russian squadron, consisting of four ships of the line, three frigates, and a brig, sailed from Malta on the 15th instant for the Archipelago, where four other Russian brigs have been cruising for some time. The English squadron was shortly to follow that of Russia."

FROM GREECE.—In the Augsburg Gazette we find the following letter, dated Corfu 20th ult.:—"All the accounts from Greece agree in stating, that Capo d'Istria has succeeded in almost entirely destroying piracy, and that the pretensions of insurance for the navigation of the Archipelago have fallen considerably. The Count has thus accomplished that in which Lord Cochrane failed. The departure of the latter is inexpressible, it is not known whether he has resigned his command, or proposes to return and resume it. The general opinion in Greece is that he was sent rather by the English Ministry than by the Greek Committee of London and Paris, and that he acts at present in the name of the new British Ministry. Gen. Church, who is longer Commander in Chief of the Greek land forces, has expressed a wish to resign, and has possessed the same. The departure of the latter, who possesses real military talents, would be a serious loss to Greece. Demetrius Ypsilanti has set out, with 4,000 infantry and 100 cavalry, on his expedition into Thessaly; the fixing of the boundaries of the future empire of Greece, so much talked of, in regard to which the Allied Powers have not yet declared themselves, is believed to have been the first cause of this expedition, as it might assist in facilitating a solution of the question."

FRANCE.

The Journal des Debats states, that "after much delay, and many preliminary meetings, an assembly of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of secondary seminaries was held on Saturday, at the Archbishop's Palace. From the inquiries of the Commission, it appears, that several secondary seminaries exist, which have been voluntarily placed by the Bishops under the direction and tuition of priests who follow the statutes of St. Ignatius. We have moreover learned, that the opinion in favor of the existence of the Jesuits in public instruction passed by a majority of five against four, as not being contrary to legal rights. Nothing but the Magistery can henceforth struggle with success against the constantly increasing pretensions of a body of clergy whose influence embraces the entire system of social order."

A letter from Bayonne says:—"We are assured that, according to a new arrangement between France & Spain, the fortresses of Jaca, Seo d'Urgel, and Cadix are to be evacuated. The courier who was the bearer of this intelligence, arrived at Bayonne on the 6th inst, with despatches for the King at Saragossa, and others for Madrid and Cadix."

PORTUGAL.—The advices from Lisbon are no later than for the former arrival. We have a few additional items however, such as these are.

It is said that Don Miguel, some time since, wrote to his brother Don Pedro, stating that party spirit had reached its greatest height. He told him that the great mass of the people had rejected the charter, and that public opinion called for an absolute King—that it considered Don Pedro deprived of his rights, as he had renounced the crown—and that (Don Miguel) daily received petitions pressing him to take it. In consequence, he implored his brother to approve the national wish, in informing him that he would probably be compelled to adhere to it, in order to restore tranquility to Portugal.

The greater part of the municipal officers who were not disposed officially to require the usurpation of the throne by Don Miguel, have been turned out of office by the populace and replaced by the party men.

News from Grava states that two faithful regiments who were expected to have been surprised in a church, have taken position opposite that city to the cries of "long live Don Pedro."

The Brazilian Minister at Paris has delivered to the French Government a formal protest against Don Miguel's usurpation.

A letter from Algiers, dated on the 2d May, says the Algerine naval force was entirely dismantled. The frigate and four corvettes which suffered so much in the encounter with the French blockading squadron are represented to be in a bad condition.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser from the Gazette de France of the 15th May.

At the moment we speak, the Danube has been crossed. Thus Islamism is threatened at once in Europe and in Asia, and none can foretell what will be the issue of the struggle. The fact cannot be denied, however, and the events that are to follow depend on a wisdom more than that of men.

What are we doing while such great interests are at stake? We are occupied with deciding whether there are too many pupils in the secondary seminaries, and by what kind of priests they are educated. We are discussing the question whether the prefects shall be responsible for negligence in matters relating to the elections. All the energy, all the ardor of France is directed to the details of internal police. The mind is fixedly preoccupied with questions that cannot be solved. "The parties which divide France," says General Lamourgue to-day, "and its uncertain policy, deprive her of the weight which she ought to have in the balance of Europe."

And at what time have we ever had greater need of union and strength? Austria is uniting her armies, England is arming her fleets, and all the parties in Great Britain seem only occupied in healing all their wounds, and in silencing all their disputes, in order to leave the British empire the means of maintaining its consequence, and profiting by events.

Thus while a nation, which to use Rousseau's expression has been encamped in Europe for three centuries, has mounted fiercely for battle, to defend her conquests against an enemy three times more numerous, while the Russians march to that dominion promised them by the great Catherine, while the Greek people break from their slavery by magnanimous efforts, and escape from a long subjection with the price of their blood, we waste our energies in the labyrinth of chicane, we are excited every morning at the pleasure of speculative politicians, and submit to the yoke of journalists and clerics.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

By the brig Horatio, Capt. Howland, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, we have received papers to the 24th of May inclusive, but at too late an hour to give them more than a cursory examination. The General Congress assembled on the 3d of May, and was opened by the Emperor in person, who delivered an address, from which we can only make the annexed translation for this day's paper. After advertising to the good understanding which exists with all the European powers excepting Spain, he says:—"The Government of the United States of America has just named a Charge d'Affairs to this Court, in place of the one who has retired. I have entered into negotiations of peace with the Republic of Buenos Ayres, to be established on just and honorable principles, and such as shall comport with the national honor and dignity of my Imperial Throne. If this Republic should not acquiesce in my highly liberal and generous propositions, which I proclaim to the world are made in good faith, how-

ever much it may grieve my Imperial heart, we must continue the war, and continue it with redoubled energy; such is my unmovable resolution. I reckon on this event on the firm and loyal co-operation of the General Congress in order to maintain the National honor and glory, which in this case must not be compromised."

It appears from the above extract that Don Pedro is determined to continue the war, with increased energy, if his propositions be not acquiesced in by the Government of Buenos Ayres.

The paper of the 12th of May contains a decree under date of the 7th, appointing a commission to make a general Tariff, with instructions so to frame it that the duties shall be charged at the medium cost at the port of exportation, and the market price there an addition of ten per cent.

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